



AAK | PROMOTING EXCELLENCE
IN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

AAK/ UN-HABITAT

Urban Thinkers Campus 2020

16th-18th November

Theme:

‘Designing a Multi Hazard Resilient City’



Urban Thinkers Campus 5.0



The Planning Committee



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Table of Contents



BACKGROUND.....	3
• Introduction.....	3
• Objectives.....	3
PARTICIPANTS.....	4
KEY OUTCOMES AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	5
KEY ACTORS.....	6
OUTSTANDING ISSUES.....	7
MATRIX OF LINKAGES.....	8
ANNEXES.....	10
• Summary of Day One.....	10
• Urban Thinkers Session One.....	11
• Results from the Urban Labs (Urban Lab 1).....	14
• Results from the Urban Labs (Urban Lab 2).....	15
• Summary of Day Two.....	16
• Panel Session One.....	16
• Panel Session Two.....	19
• Panel Session Three.....	22
PROGRAMME.....	26
LINKS.....	27
• Video Recordings	27
• Partners.....	27

Background



The Urban Thinkers Campus is an initiative of UN-Habitat conceived as an open space for critical exchange between urban researchers, professionals, and decision-makers who believe that urbanization is an opportunity and can lead to a positive transformation. It is also intended as a platform to build consensus between partners engaged in addressing urbanization challenges and proposing solutions for the urban future.

Much of Africa's rapid urban growth is happening in towns and secondary cities that drive social and economic transformation. These secondary cities, especially those located along coasts; struggle to accommodate this rapid expansion, with many migrants moving to informal areas that are prone to a variety of man-made and natural environmental hazards. Building resilience in these secondary cities is important for achieving country-level development objectives as these cities form the link between rural areas and larger cities, and between traditional and industrialized economies.

The campus was intended to provide a platform for discussions relating to the need for urban resilience and fulfilment of the SDG goals and realization of the objectives of the New Urban Agenda. As such, the campus was based on the theme Designing a Multi-Hazard Resilient City with specific reference to the coastal towns in Kenya as case studies.

Objectives

The primary of objectives of the campus:

- i. Establishing an understanding of the challenges of a sustainable and resilient urban development,
- ii. Analyzing the steering mechanisms and instruments of urban resilience and
- iii. Developing appropriate strategies and measures necessary for achieving urban resilience especially in their world countries.



As such, the campus was based on the theme **Designing a Multi-Hazard Resilient City** with specific reference to the coastal towns in Kenya as case studies.

Participants



Audience:

Facebook & YouTube
349 views spread across
 different parts of the globe

Day 1 + Day 2 + Day 3

274 Participants

Partner Organizations:

- Mombasa County Government
- International Union of Architects (UIA),
- International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP),
- International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA-AFRICA),



Constituent Groups Represented:

- The University of Nairobi (UoN)
- Technical University of Kenya (TUK)
- Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology (JKUAT)
- Haki Yetu Kenya
- Kounkuey Design Initiative (KDI)
- Komb Green Solutions (CBO)
- Civil Society of Urban Development Platform (CSUDP)
- Uganda Society of Architects (USA)



Key Stake Holders Present:

- Ministry of Environment
- Mombasa County Government
- Kwale County Government
- Tana River County Government
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ Kenya)



Key Outcomes and Recommendations

We can't go back to 'normal'

1. Designing with Nature:

We need to find a balance to develop while integrating nature (going back to the basics) to curb environmental hazards and other pandemics; Nature has a way of facilitating resilience, let's return to the basics of nature.

2. Sustainable Mobility:

Push for efficient and safe public transportation (Rail, BRT), more space for pedestrian and cyclists. Push for Electrical Vehicles and Railway system. Integrated mixed land-uses that encourage walking and access of services within short distances

3. Designing Holistic Housing:

Look at the land issues for low income, have mediation for evictions, provide decent resilient structures using local materials, provide quality infrastructure services and public spaces.

4. Education and Research:

Intentionally invest in educating our children, youth in teaching sustainable practices, universities to be funded to undertake research in urban resilience. Invest in green innovation. Mentorship programs for young professionals and encourage professionals and government to take in more students in internship programs.

Be Smart, Simplify

7. Youth in Resilience:

Work with youths, professionals, local youth groups to popularize urban resilience and sustainable practices. Support their initiatives and support new innovations

8. Integrated Planning:

Entrench livelihood activities in resilience projects to ensure the balance between development vis sustainability, integrate social, mental and spiritual elements in urban resilience. Work with the people in planning, design and project implementation. Both the Central and County Governments should integrate resilient projects in their Spatial and Economic Plans

9. Create a Local Sustainability Index:

Work with local cities, towns and municipalities to create a localized sustainability index with a reporting framework that can be used to rank them and encourage sustainability practices. This can then be rolled out as a pilot for other African Cities.

Key Actors

Mombasa County Government and other County Governments across the country

Work jointly with the national government to promote and ensure use of sustainable mobility solutions including but not limited to mass rapid transportation systems and use of electric vehicles to reduce the carbon footprint. Incorporate resilient practices in County Spatial and Urban Planning

Higher Education Institutions

Through Education and Research programmes, higher learning institutions to integrate concepts of resilient urban development in school curricula for the younger generation to appreciate the significant of resilience from an early age.

Local Communities

Support the involvement of youth in the design and execution of resilience programs while remaining involved in the day-day activities relating to urban development programmes.

Civil Society Organizations

Spearhead the inclusion of the vulnerable sections of the society in urban development issues while giving support to areas under served by the existing resources and government resources

The Kenyan Government

Establish a legislative framework upon which to anchor a Local Sustainability Index jointly prepared by it and all other relevant stakeholders. The national government must also work towards a mechanism that would best address issues of institutional paralysis that continues to impede on realization of resilient cities/urban areas.

Built Environment Professionals

Professionals should work jointly with other stakeholders to design holistic housing while addressing the underlying hindrances to resilient housing such as land insecurity and the high costs of building materials. Professionals were also tasked with ensuring that they design nature and with the people than for the people



Outstanding Issues



- We should get a political way to redirect the funding allocated for the Affordable Housing Programme into the private sector as there have been a lot of reports relating to pilferage and mismanagement in the public sector
- The need for development of a resilient housing programme that would help address issues of poor housing in informal settlements across different parts of the country. One way is by land regularization in informal settlements as the first step towards realization of resilient housing
- We need to think differently to provide solutions that allow the people in that particular society participate fully. Need to draw strategies of how to effectively design with the people using natural resources. Major issue is training of local champions and review of the rather 'high' planning and building standards.
- How come we find ourselves being hit by calamities yet we always have a prediction of their occurrence? Is the answer to this the key to realization of resilient urban development?
- We need to think of how to create livelihoods alongside resilient projects for their success and sustainability

Matrix of Linkages



i. The city we need is designed for humans

A multi-hazard resilient city should not only focus on achieving environmental resilience, but must also include promoting people-centered decision-making, planning, implementation and monitoring of resilience strategies. This can be achieved through processes such as community consultation, collective engagement and ensuring accountability mechanisms are in place and being used.

ii. The city we need is affordable and equitable

The most vulnerable or financially marginalized must not be excluded from resilience programs or resilient systems, particularly more resilient housing or the ability to formally participate in local markets. Furthermore, lack of financial resources should not translate to increased vulnerability. Sound economic principles such as affordability, accessibility and financial sustainability must be applied to resilience programming.

iii. The city we need is economically vibrant and inclusive

A vibrant and inclusive urban market is a resilient market as it is more likely to withstand and better recover from shocks or stresses. Small businesses and the livelihoods of vulnerable populations typically have more exposure to disaster risks and therefore particular attention should be given to their ability to prepare for, survive, and recover from disasters that impact local economic systems. Creating employment opportunities for youth builds urban resilience by creating economically vibrant cities now and in the future.

iv. The city we need is a regenerative city

Whereas sustainability generally relates to minimizing the need of valuable inputs and harmful outputs in regards to urban functionality, resiliency relates to a city's ability to survive and recover from future shocks and stresses. Those differences made clear, sustainability and resiliency are closely linked as they each ensure a city's future and the overlaps between them are numerous. Increased attention to more sustainable and protective infrastructure systems, such as transit systems that are powered by renewable energy and protective of passengers from extreme heat, will help cities of the future become more resilient and regenerative.

Matrix of Linkages

v. The city we need is multi-disciplinary

The roles of local government, key partners and NGOs at the municipal level are critical to planning and building resilient cities and for local stakeholders to take ownership of resilience programs. All communities, including women, children, and youth, and through the planning processes of local governments, must be active participants in decision making, particularly as it relates to identifying their risks, vulnerabilities, needs, suitable strategies, and overall vision for a resilient future.

- i. The city we need is designed for humans**
- ii. The city we need is affordable and equitable**
- iii. The city we need is economically vibrant and inclusive**
- iv. The city we need is a regenerative city**
- iv. The city we need is multi-disciplinary**



Annexes: Summary of Day 1



Keynote Speakers



Mugure Njendu
AAK President



Thomas Vonier
UIA President



Carey Duncan
IFLA- Africa
President



Martin Dubbeling
ISOCARP President

Key Points

- Invest in public spaces and in green infrastructure;
- Make Metropolitan, Cities, Towns and other urban areas to be more liveable for children, the elderly, the disabled and everyone;
- We need to find a balance to develop while integrating nature (going back to the basics) to curb environmental hazards and other pandemics; Nature has a way of facilitating resilience, lets return to the basics of nature.
- We cannot go back to 'normal' some of the gains we have made such as reduced emissions, working from home, virtual meetings, lessons on the need for proper hygiene, improved service provision etc

Ladies and Gentlemen,

“When considering pandemics and other crises and emergencies, should planners focus on the physical form (size, shape, structure, density) and the material elements of the city (infrastructure, buildings, open space) only, or should they also take action on the economy, society, culture, governance, politics?”

- We need to think differently to provide solutions that allow the people in that particular society participate fully as they best understand their situation, have solutions that can sustainably be implemented using local knowledge, skills and materials
- Follow Science and scientific studies;
- Promote clean air, clean water, fresh and healthy food;
- Reduce spaces for cars in cities in order to achieve resilient cities;
- Train and educate young and senior professionals in the built environment;
- Professionals in the Built Environment provide the only discipline with capacity to implement the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda fully. As designers and planners, we need to accelerate our contribution to the SDGs through design
- Architecture, design and planning can improve the human condition...and our planet

Urban Thinkers Session 1

Moving Forward, Resilient City Planning



Judith Oginga-Martins,
UN-HABITAT

“Be Smart, Simplify”

- If we continue Business as Usual, we are on a dangerous trajectory will led to un-sustainable (degenerative)
- Acknowledged that intervening when already built environment is not easy but we can move from complex urban structure into sustainable spatial planning, sustainable urban mobility and form to organized complexity
- Urban live consists of two main elements that embrace all the functions all the acts of that live. Man is (being) and man moves (moving). All acts of true being are verified in the finite capacities materially or virtually occupied by buildings, while all things (moving) take place in undefined spaces called “streets”
- New urban models are needed for the 21st Century: isolation in the midst of congested cities and inadequate housing, limited street space etc

Way Forward

- Humans are an urban species and cities are (increasingly) important for the social and ecological wellbeing of people and the planet;
- Decarbonised transport (e.g. EV) can reduce urban emissions, but an urban structure designed around transit and mixed-use centres will reduce the need for travel, thus reducing emissions & congestion while also increasing urban liveability;
- Sustainable urban design – requires integration of land use, planning, transport and financing. Transport planning is highly influential on urban form, and urban form once built is hard to change, locking in transport modes it is possible, but difficult, to retrofit using models such as trackless tram – it is far better to design sustainable integrated urban design outcomes in the first place.



Urban Thinkers Session 1

Moving Forward, Resilient City Planning



Arch. John Kinuthia
Mombasa County Government

Presented on

The key challenges facing the City.

Key achievement has been reclamation of the Kibaranidumpsite, the Mama Ngina Waterfront project, improved water supply for residents.

Plan. Nathan Mutunga,
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

Presented on Coastal City Resilience

- Impact of cutting down of mangroves in the coastal region leading to destructions of fish breeding grounds. Solution is to create livelihoods alongside efforts of conservation
- Impact of Port Cities: Mombasa and Lamu (LAPSSSET).

- Loss of critical biodiversity assets through dredging of the sea bed and degradation of marine environment
- Potential high cost of LAPPSET infrastructure maintenance due to sedimentation as a result of sea wave action and land use related activities
- impact on community livelihoods through physical and economic displacement of fishermen, farmers and vulnerable groups

- WWF supporting residents of Tana River to develop prototype resilient structures or buildings that can withstand flooding. These capitalize on the use of natural resources
- WWF is working the counties in the coastal region to integrate resilience aspects and projects in the County Spatial Plans (Kwale, Lamu and Kilifi)



Urban Thinkers Session 1

Moving Forward, Resilient City Planning



Plan. Ali Budzuma
Kwale County Director of Physical
Planning

He noted that urban resilience goes beyond just the built environment and must be all-encompassing to include all other aspects such as the economy and social interactions

Arch. George Arrabu
AAK Flood Resilience Taskforce

Presented the preliminary findings of the taskforce. And announced that the results of the design competition are out and available in the AAK Social Media Platforms.

Arch. Arrabu called on professionals and organizations to support the taskforce which intends to move to the ground in Budalangi, Tana River and other flood prone areas to collect data and design and develop pilot resilient structures.

They need support to raise approximately Kenya Shillings One Million Five Hundred Thousand (KES 1,500,000) to cover field expenses and development of the pilot structure and expertise.

Challenged professionals: to go beyond the rhetoric's of formulating policies and not applying them. It is time for action.



Results from the Urban Labs held on Monday 16th November, 2020



Building Resilience on Urban Development

Urban Lab 1

Chaired by: David Njenga
Rapporteur: Carolyne Wanza

Introduction

Look at the effects that cities have on those other systems that urban centres depend on based on the fact that;

- Cities are heterogeneous;
- Solutions can be considered through an Urban Ecology approach

1. Challenges

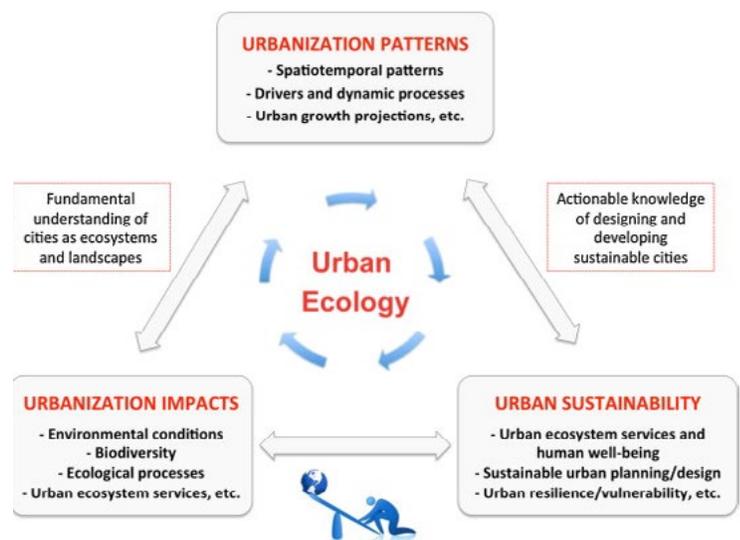
- Water scarcity
- Mangrove destruction
- Flooding
- Poverty
- Urbanisation and sprawl
- Tourism & sustainability (disaster tourists also problematic)
- Socio-cultural factors
- Institutional paralysis
- Human psychology
- Resource conflicts

2. Existing Mechanisms

- Uncoordinated efforts by different stakeholders
- Social innovation/local knowledge (know-how)
- Local resources (material)

3. Strategies

- Explore indigenous knowledge; community resilience
- Interdisciplinary approach; professionals, policy makers and community
- Build on existing 'urban' policies
- Prioritise resilient urban planning practices
- Invest on training
- Involve research institutions and explore new concepts
- Incentives; offer incentives like social and physical infrastructure
- Create awareness to the local communities; possibly call for attitude change and perspective
- Use readily available resources



Results from the Urban Labs held on Monday 16th November, 2020



Building Resilience on Urban Development

Urban Lab 2

Led by: Dr-Plan. Musyimi Mbathi and
Arch-Plan Franklin Mwango

Challenges

- Communication: No linkage between policy makers, professionals and experts and the local people
- Attitude: We have no solid training and education for our children right from childhood to appreciate sustainable resilient development
- Enforcement: Good policies and law poor enforcement. Should be able to arrest even those power saw guys who roam around waiting for work to cut the next tree. It should be criminalized to cut a tree with no proper approval and authorization
- No clear linkage of livelihood and conservation. 'tutakulanini?'

Proposals

- Have champions. This could be individuals, corporates, NGOs, CBOs that will be properly trained on resilience and transfer the knowledge and skills to the common mwananchi. Build on local skills, knowledge and materials (easy and cheap to maintain)
- "Youth in Resilience" popularize among the youth just as we have now done with Kenyan music, and acting scene. Let it be a cool thing to advocate for resilience. Proved innovative in Covid-19 can tap on this to develop green innovations
- Green Government. Idea is to have European likeminded government advancing the resilience agenda. Have professionals join political positions
- Create livelihoods as we push for resilience. Urban agriculture, sustainable fishing. Economic inclusion
- Education. Entrench in primary education, active studios on resilience, support and fund green innovation.

Annexes: Summary of Day 2

Panel Session 1



Moderated by Arch. Ofafa Ambrose
Panelists: Prof. Arch. Alfred Omenya
Robyn Emerson, WIRE President
George Wasonga, CSUDP



Robyn Emerson
WIRE President

“ We continue to use the word sustainable we want things to stay as they are? Do we want things to stay as they are?”

Resilient cities have several components

- Economy
- Governance
- Environment
- Society

She proposed the creation of an index for sustainability based on these components. Resilience is ability to bounce back after pandemics, and other hazards. We need a paradigm shift- public participation, education, how we do things.

We talk of infrastructure; we are not lacking ideas and innovation but how do we push through the challenges with limiting policies and government rigidity.



We seem to have converted to trapped flies in a jar scenario as professionals. We need to innovate and push for the right agenda that would led to creation of resilient cities.

We are not visible in the ground where decision making is taking place. We are not there in County budgeting meetings, not there in plan preparations. Let's not be shy and participate fully in decision making including political affairs as planning is all about moving resources, it's political in nature.

Let's build resilience by tapping on our skills and position in society . We influence the human being experience in life. Create a world for all, inclusive world.

Multi-hazard we are not just talking of physical hazards but social, emotional and mental hazards. Cities that are robust, diverse, flexible, accommodative for all people, think far ahead on what scenarios can happen, how are we adapting. Create a model here in Kenya that can be adopted across Africa.”

Annexes: Summary of Day 2

Panel Session 1



Moderated by Arch. Ofafa Ambrose
Panelists: Prof. Arch. Alfred Omenya
Robyn Emerson, WIRE President
George Wasonga, CSUDP



Prof. Arch. Alfred
Omenya
EcoBuild Africa

Confusing housing with houses!

“ Housing- the house and entire environment where the human actually lives in(the structure, infrastructure, services, public spaces). Housing is about providing quality infrastructure services as opposed to just the mortar and bricks used in making the structure.

Levels of stress and deteriorated mental condition during Covid_19 especially in low income areas are at an all time high during this pandemic due to poor environment and housing conditions. Poor housing equates to poor hygiene which is a major challenge in the efforts to curb the spread of Covid_19.

Research has proved that inadequate ventilation and lighting not only leads to poor health but leads to increased stress levels in humans.

We need lighting not only for Vitamin C but for that feel good feeling. Ventilation ensures concentration of virus, bad gases (cooking, lighting from paraffin) are eliminated and ensured there is no dampness.

Institutions:- what institutions do we use in remote places with no professionals. Work with who is available the chief then ask yourself what basic skills and tools he needs and empower him (Idea of champions) and you build on enforcement and transfer of skills to the locals.

Planning and building standards too high and are a major obstacle in achieving urban resilience as it limits the use of local skills and materials.

It is all about the human and how your taking care of his whole being. Understand his struggles, build on his innovation. Stop imposing measures and policing.”

Annexes: Summary of Day 2

Panel Session 1



Moderated by Arch. Ofafa Ambrose
Panelists: Prof. Arch. Alfred Omenya
Robyn Emerson, WIRE President
George Wasonga, CEO, CSUDP



George Wasonga
CEO, CSUDP

The 3 S:

“ • **Social construct:** Protocols of Covid_19 kind or remote things constructed in social manner in where the underprivileged reside. How do we de-construct that. Move away from jurisdiction from I belong, and construct ourselves as one force.

• **Social psychic:** Earn in urban and invest in rural areas where you feel you belong. Lockdown-freight from the city. Are we sufficiently urban?

• **Social orientation:** Easy fixes= stay at home. Forgetting the underprivileged can't stay home.

How do we cultivate the culture of owning the city? We need city dwellers to own it as their home and invest in resilient practices.

We saw serious problems with stay at home in low income areas and serious harmful policing practices. This was mainly due to imposing measures which were not suitable for low income earners living in congested areas and with limited economic resources. There is need to work with the people to come up with localized measures.

CSUDP has developed Urban forums in counties: - to assess how people are coping with the Covid-19 and inform areas of interventions.

Institutional oriented approach in partnership with UN-Habitat. With Kisumu County partnership targeting low income areas: to address economic challenges, gender violence. To have an integrated approach by gathering data to inform the challenges the communities are facing.

Who are we planning and designing for? No one is invisible whether your disabled, poor etc. We have to be absolutely accountable to whom we plan and build for. We have to be reliable to peoples lives

Lets combat exclusion with the same resolve we have to combat Covid-19.”

Annexes: Summary of Day 2

Panel Session 2



Moderated by Mark Ojal, UNHabitat
 Panelists: Dr. Joe Mulligan, KDI
 John Paul Obonyo, Haki Yetu
 Plan. Mwenda Riungu, Tana
 River County



Dr. Joe Mulligan
 Konkuey Design
 Initiative (KDI)

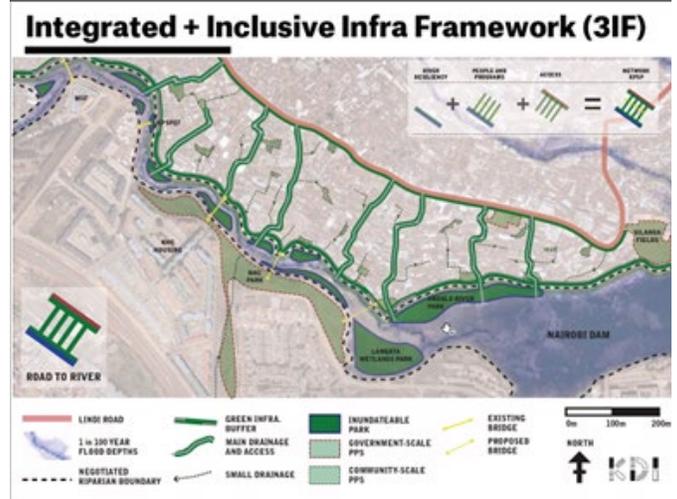
Flooding is catastrophic in Kibera.
 Use of perforating materials to allow for water seepage.

Working closely with AAK and other partners to develop an integrated inclusive infrastructure framework.

Risk informed planning and design.
 Need to be accountable to the people. Can't experiment with no results to the people."

Rivers and People

" Kibera dumping in Nairobi River
 Impacts of Covid_19 in Kibera. Impact on household income, social and physical
 Silanga, Kibera with solid waste and redeveloping the site since 2012 into a sanitation block, laundry pad, and footbridge done in corroboration with the CCN.
 Anwa School develop in partnership with AAK over time.



		SCALES →				
FLOOD RESILIENCE MEASURES		Household	Compound	Community	Settlement	Watershed
		Resident	Landlord	Community Orgs.	Local Gov.	State/Nat. Gov.
STRUCTURAL	Raise floor level	⊙				
	Raise Internal Assets	⊙				
	Door step	⊙				
	Floor drainage	⊙				
	Building Waterproofing	⊙				
	Flood walls (local)	⊙				
	Rainwater Harvesting	⊙				
	Local Flood walls (river/management)	⊙				
	Drainage widening/formalisation	⊙				
	Green Infrastructure	⊙				
NON-STRUCTURAL	Engineered Flood Protection					
	Drainage clearance					
	Flood Preparation Committees					
	Flood Response Committees					
	Waste collection (microenterprises)					
	Micro-savings programs					
	Government Flood awareness campaigns					
	Waste collection (municipal)					
	Early warning system					
	National Disaster Response Mobilisation					
Land Use Regulation/Assisted Relocation						

Mulligan, Harper, Ngobi, Kipkemboi, Collins (2017)

Annexes: Summary of Day 2

Panel Session 2



Moderated by Mark Ojal, UNHabitat
Panelists: Dr. Joe Mulligan, KDI
John Paul Obonyo, Haki Yetu
Plan. Mwenda Riungu, Tana
River County



Plan. Mwenda
Riungu
Deputy Director
Planning, Tana River
County

“ Major resource is the Tana River. Lots of resources going into mitigating disasters. 2 billion used annually in disaster management. The County has developed Cluster programs: that are targeting the flood plains. It comes up with interventions in housing, economy and food security.

Flooding caused from upstream activities. Those affected include those residing along the river and the pastoralists. Pastoralists move into Tana River during the drought season in search of fodder creating conflicts with the residents.

Cultural change, the pastorists move to Tana Delta whether there is fodder upstream or not. It has become a norm to move at specific times of the year. Build livelihoods that are not fully reliant on the residing along the river and sensitize the inhabitants to embrace new economic activities.

Disaster tourism- people who come to look at the disaster but have no intervention.

Corridor planning- to incorporate what is happening upstream and this will be done cutting across counties.

Incorporating resilient planning in County Spatial Plan. Achieving this by bringing various stakeholders. Spatially have mapped this using GIS and have mapped out risk areas hence easy to loop in stakeholders on planning together and creating resilient interventions.

Alternative building technology to mitigate against destruction of houses when it floods. Providing safe clean environment.

Need to challenge planning standards and accommodate local materials, flexible room sizes etc

Its is the role of planners and counties. We have good plans, implementation is the main issue mainly duetoland system as most is in private hands. Let people know plans are not just documents but let them visualize on the plans and their benefits.

Counties to retain young talent and get on board young professional with no experience to be mentored by the one up the ladder. Professionals learn how to constructively critic each other work and build each other. ”

Annexes: Summary of Day 2

Panel Session 2



Moderated by Mark Ojal, UNHabitat
Panelists: Dr. Joe Mulligan, KDI
John Paul Obonyo, Haki Yetu
Plan. Mwenda Riungu, Tana
River County



John Paul Obonyo
Haki Yetu

“ Forced evictions in Mombasa during Covid-19. Government not supporting low income areas Fisheries we need to think critically. Landing under private hands. DunguKungu took alot of fishing access. Food security and economic self reliance.

Low income along way leaves. Don't forcefully evict them. Demarcate wayleaves, educate the people on dangers of residing under wayleaves, then find resettlement grounds that are conducive. Don't move them to private land give them security of tenure.

Urban regeneration required in Mombasa City.

Apart from compensation in infrastructure project look at the community livelihoods. Engage them in actual development works; be truthful on the impact of the project.

“Urban regeneration required in Mombasa City.”



Annexes: Summary of Day 3

Panel Session 3



Moderated by Emma Miloyo

Panelists: Dr. Edwin Oyaro

Dr. June Mwajuma

Dr. Susan Kibue

Christopher Waithaka



Emma Miloyo
Architect, Design
Source

- We need to Move from Talking to Actions
- It all starts by us to change our communities by giving back to the society
- Resilience start with you with the simple projects that change the mentality of the people
- How comes we finds ourselves being hit by calamities yet we always have a prediction of their occurrence?
- We should mitigate our climate as form of enhancing resilience in our cities.
- We should put more money into people's pockets in order to provide themselves better housing.
- We have to influence leadership in order to achieve better resilient cities.



Dr. Edwin Oyaro
Senior Lecturer-
Department of
Architecture
& Building
Sciences-UoN

Urban resilience and sustainability:

- Used in ecological contexts include a lot but not limited to;
 - means you got to survive and adopt with the current life
 - we support to anticipate of future unexpected occurrence
 - we should start to plan for anything that might happen in future to reduce the impact of being hit back
 - we plan for an organized development that will survive.
 - we make place of resilience especially for the informal settlements
 - we should plan for eliminating informalities since any form of informality is not resilient in anyway.
 - we should also have a political good will
- To address issues of urban resilience;
 - we should get a political way to direct the housing money into the private sector as there is a lot of money being mismanaged.
 - we should recognize that the problem is that we have excellent ideas in adequate housing but lack the people to implement all these.

Annexes: Summary of Day 3

Panel Session 3



- We should stop further house building and developments in some place as they attract death traps rather than providing resilient environments.
- We should have many people in the government from our the built environment sector to enhance better resilient cities developments
- We should acknowledge that most of the houses in slums are owned by slum lords.
- We should recognize that most slum houses are actually on public lands.
- We currently have no solution of better housing for our slum housed people.
- We should come up with a better framework of putting everyone on board in order to receive a better resilient city.



Dr. June Mwajuma
Chief Officer-
Department of
Lands, Housing and
Physical
Planning-Mombasa

- We should get the right things done.
- We should also engage on public participation when planning since the people we plan for nowadays are much enlightened. This will enhance us in planning for better resilience cities.
- We as the professionals should try to move into governance as many people in the governance have no ideas of resilient cities
- Using Kibarani dumpsite as a case study we should solve our local solution using our locally available materials that is no too much expensive for us.
- For the Mama Ngina water front, we are planning to have an adopted best green environment that will make Mombasa greener and where every other person will enjoy the view.
- This will also enhance us on achieve a better climate in Mombasa



Annexes: Summary of Day 3

Panel Session 3



Dr. Susan Kibue
Architect,
Dean- School of
Architecture and
Building Sciences,
JKUAT

- We should highly make sure our water bodies are protected.
- We should come up with the system of managing our ecosystem. This could be through signing responsibilities rather than expecting it from NGOs.
- Who is the custodian of the resilience agenda?
- We should come up with a way monitoring and evaluating all urban resilience programmes.
- We should undertake planning at macro levels.
- The government should be highly involved, and should have the best knowledge on the same.
- We should plan for the good health of all humans.
- Propose the government to be brought on board to achieve this.
- We have minimal time to implement the various sustainable development goals before Vision 2030.
- It is a challenge for us as professionals to identify what we can do as far as urban resilience is concerned and take it further for the next 10 years and beyond

- From research, when the government does not come on board in some of these programmes, the results outcome are much better.
- The people we plan for should be put on board to help us achieve the goals of a resilient city.
- The beauty of urban regeneration should be highly supported by all.



Dr. Edward Kayiso
Architect,
Gepoka Associates,
Uganda

- We need to define the meaning of informal settlements and formal settlement to slum people because according to them, the houses they live in are formal to them.
- We also need to research why people behave the way they do, they live where the way live and how can we solve their problem with costing them a lot as the current state they are as it is what they can afford.

Annexes: Summary of Day 3

Panel Session 3



Dr. Ayub Macharia
(on behalf of CS
Keriako Tobiko
Ministry of
Environment and
Forestry)

- Urban areas have grown at high rate especially at county levels and this is projected to go higher overtime
- Most people live in urban areas and as such we must plan and develop accordingly.

Challenges by Ministry of Environment

- Developers and urban growth is running fast before planning hence posing a lot of challenges
- Waste management
- Pollution control
- Measures needed to curb waste management and pollution control
- Population needs more open spaces
- Availability of fresh water is critical at urban development but remains a challenge
- Nevertheless, the Ministry has enhanced water management and provision to curb water pollution
- Built Environment professionals need to ensure that our environmental considerations are a key aspect in their designs



Mohammed
Munyanya
UIA Vice-President,
Region V (Africa)

- In urban rural migration-we need to shift our thought to curb the urban sprawl that is running ahead of us
- For mega cities, we need to plan and implement infrastructure that will run us 20 years to come with no much struggle



Nikos Fintikakis
UIA Vice- President,
Region II

The problem we face today in our urban cities is the failure of professionals not recognizing the importance of putting dialogue before design, planning and implementation of urban development programmes. Dialogue is a prerequisite for resilient cities



THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF KENYA INVITES YOU TO THE

AAK/UN-HABITAT Urban Thinkers Campus 2020

PROGRAM

Monday 16/11

10.00 – 10.20: Welcome, Introduction and Context setting of the UTC Day 1
Speaker: President - AAK Mugure Njendu

10.20 – 10.30: Keynote on “Urban Resilience in the Face of A Crisis.”
Speaker: President - UIA Thomas Vonier

10.30 – 10.40: Keynote Speaker
Speaker: President - ISOCARP Martin Dubbeling

10.40 – 12.00: Urban Thinkers Session 1
Speaker: Panelists

12.00 – 12.15: Bio Break

12.10 – 13.00: Urban Thinkers Session 2
Speaker: Panelists

13.00 – 14.00: Break

14.00 – 15.15: Urban Lab 1 and 2
Speaker: Audience

15.15 – 15.45: Report back from labs to main Plenary
Speaker: UTC Convener Chair, Town Planners Chapter- Juliet Rita

Tuesday 17/11

10.00: Summary from Day 1
Speaker: UTC Convener

10.30 – 11.30: Round Table 1
Speaker: Panelists
1. Robyn Emmerson - WIRE President
2. George Wesonga - CSUDP
3. Prof. Alfred Omenya - Eco-BuildAfrica
Moderator: L. Arch Ambrose Ofafa

11.30 – 1.00: Round Table 2
Speaker: Panelists
1. John Paul Obonyo - Haki Yetu
2. Mwenda Riungu - CD Physical Planning, Tana River County
3. Joe Mulligan - KDI Kounkuey Design Initiative
Moderator: Mark Ojal

Wednesday 18/11

10.00 – 10.30: Summary from Day 1 and 2
Speaker: UTC Convener

10.30 – 10.40: Reactions from participants
Speaker: Audience

10.40 – 12.10: Plenary Session
Speaker: Panelists
1. Dr. Susan Kibue - JKUAT
2. Christopher Waithaka - Komb Green Solutions
3. Dr. Edwin Oyaro - University of Nairobi
4. Dr. June Mwajuma - Chief Officer, Dept. of Lands, Housing and Physical Planning, Mombasa
Moderator: Emma Miloyo

1.30 – 2.15: Call to Action
Speaker: UTC Convener Juliet Rita

Speaker: Closing Remarks President - Uganda Society of Architects Jacinta Kabarungi

Speaker: Vote of Thanks CEO - AAK Jacob Mwangi

* All timings given in EAT

Urban Thinkers Campus 5.0



Links



Video Recordings

Day 1 of the AAK UTC 2020

<https://youtu.be/edWYz7Q2pX8>

Day 2 of the AAK UTC 2020

<https://youtu.be/KBYMFvB49Uk>

Day 3 of the AAK UTC 2020

Partners

International Union of Architects (UIA)

<https://www.uia-architectes.org/>

International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP)

<https://isocarp.org/>

International Federation of Landscape Architects (IFLA-AFRICA)

<https://www.iflaworld.com/>



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